THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER:

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1107.] SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

JOCKEY CLUB.

THE delinquents of the late Jockey Club are hereby informed, that the Lifts are left in my hands for collection. The gentleman who is entitled to them has requested me to give notice in this way one month, and afterwards to publish the names of those who may be still delinquent.

AUG: DAVIS.

May 14, 1803.

2

THE subscribers will give Cash or undrawn Tickets, for Ten Dollar Prizes in the Petersburg Church Lottery.

TAYLOR & BROWN, v. m.

2

May 17.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now residing in Suffolk, and proposes PRACTICING LAW in the District Court holden at that place, and in the Courts of the adjacent counties.

He would also purchase upon moderate commission, any quantity of LUMBER and NAVAL STORES. These articles may be bought at Suffolk upon better terms than at any other place upon the continent.

2

GEO. GOOSLEY.

Suffolk, May 1, 1803. 3t.

REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the following LANDS, viz. One tract containing 390 acres, on the waters of Rockfish River, in Amherst county, about eight miles from the town of Warminster, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of these lands are uncleared. One half acre Lot in the town of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in said town, on which there is a convenient store-house and small garden.—Reasonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the proprietors are anxious to effect a sale. Mr. Hudson Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherst, will shew them to any person wishing to purchase them, and the subscriber may be seen by any one wishing to purchase at his house near Charlottesville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherst or Fluvanna.

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1

BENJ. BROWN.

May 14. 8w.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

2

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

WEST-POINT,

That well known Tract of Land, in King William county, containing by a late actual survey 3212 acres, is still for sale; those who wish to purchase may know the terms by application to either of the subscribers.

2

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, } Alexandria,
CHARLES CARTER, } Shirley.

May 17, 1803.

LOST,

Between Warwick and Richmond, or in Richmond,

A red Morocco Pocket-Book,

2

CONTAINING John Hoomes, junior's Note, favor Seth Ward, and sundry papers of no use to any person but the owner. Any person finding and delivering the said Pocket-Book and papers at the office hereof, will receive Five Dollars reward.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

To be Sold,

On Saturday the 18th of JUNE next, the premises, to the highest bidder, about

1400 Acres of Land,

Belonging to the estate of Ann Rose Robertson, deceased.

THIS land lies on the waters of Difficult Creek, one mile from Bibb's Ferry, on the main road leading from the upper parts of North Carolina to Petersburg and Richmond: The land is well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat, remarkably well timbered and watered; an excellent stand for a store or tavern. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in three equal annual payments. The land will be divided into small parcels for the accommodation of purchasers, if required.

4

John Clark, } Ex'ors. of A. R.
Henry E. Coleman, } Robertson.

May 6, 1803. 3t.

Valuable Property, FOR SALE.

THE surviving partners of George Nicolson, dec. and the acting executors of his last will and testament, will offer for sale, at Auction, on Tuesday the 31st day of this month, all that valuable Tenement lying on James River and adjoining this city, known by the name of the ROPE-WALK TENEMENT.

This valuable piece of ground contains 16 acres, on which are the following buildings: a Rope-Walk of 150 fathom in length, 120 fathom of which is covered in. A brick Lumber-House, of four stories, and nearly 40 feet square. A brick House, used as a lodging house for workmen, of two stories, 50 by 20 feet. A large Hemp-House, and two small Dwelling Houses. Besides the improvements above mentioned, there is a valuable Wharf and two Coal Yards. The tenement will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, and a plan thereof will be left at the printing office of Thomas Nicolson, ten days before the sale, and will be shown to any person who wishes to see it.

All the implements for carrying on the rope making business, of which an inventory will be shewn on the day of sale, will be sold with that lot on which the rope walk stands.

A credit of one and two years will be allowed the purchasers. Bond and approved security will be required as also a deed of trust upon the property; the bonds to bear interest from their date, if not punctually paid.

The sale will commence on the premises precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M.

John Crigan, } Surviving
William Nicholson, } Partners.
Thomas Nicolson, } Acting
Andrew Nicolson, } Executors.

May 10, 1803.

Tucker's Blackstone.

GENTLEMEN, in any part of Virginia, who have subscription papers in their hands, are earnestly requested to send them immediately by post to the publishers in Philadelphia. The work is in great forwardness, and will, it is presumed, be ready to deliver early in the fall; before which time, it will be the interest of those who intend to subscribe to leave their names with the publishers. Since the Prospectus was first issued, Judge Tucker has made a selection of the most applicable of Mr. Christian's Notes, which will be printed under their proper references.

*** The printers of all the Virginia papers will please to insert the above one month, and send their accounts to Mr. S. Pleasants, Richmond, addressed to A. Small.

May 10, 1803. 1m.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, for* READY MONEY, *at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, on Monday the 6th day of June next,*

A tract of Land in the county of Hanover, containing by estimation 428 acres, conveyed by Edmund Hawkins, and wife, to John Taylor Griffin, and by him to Robert Morris. Also, a LOT on the Main-street in the city of Richmond, opposite Mrs. Couch's tenement, and near to the courthouse, extending 198 feet front, and 168 feet back, and distinguished by the commissioners appointed to sell the public property, by numbers 2, 3 and 4. There is a large wooden building on the premises, divided into three tenements. Also, six full and complete SHARES in the James River Company, and one SHARE in the Dismal Swamp Company, all standing in the name of Robert Morris.

Robert Pollard,
Commissioner.

Richmond, *May* 12, 1803. tds.

Wm. M'Cay,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,
Main-Street, Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES,

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among which are Elegant Repeating Watches, Ladys' Gold ditto. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, &c. He has likewise a few good Clocks for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased, in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

May 6, 1803. 9t.

1300 Pieces of NANKEENS

3

FOR SALE.—Apply to
JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fisher,

WAS on the 12th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

3

RICHARD ADAMS,
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

14

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late *William Ludwell Lee*, Esq; of *Green Spring, James City* county, state of *Virginia*, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any claim on the estate, will be pleased to transmit the same to me, properly authenticated, that payment may be made.

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William Hodgson,
2m Acting Executor.

Alexandria, District of Columbia, *April* 14, 1803.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12*th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to*

3100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

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John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

A petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying that an Act may pass, For extending the navigation of the river Hardware, in the county of Albemarle, from its source to the forks of the said river.

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May 7, 1803.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Albemarle county, a Negro man, by the name of NED, about 50 years of age, has several scars on his face, says he is the property of Leonard Henley, of Louisa county. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

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THOMAS WILLS, junr. Jailer.

Albemarle county, *April* 21, 1803.

Just Received,

A consignment of first Quality

IRISH LINEN.

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S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

EURISKOTAS,

TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[*No. III.*]

One of the dogmas of our political teachers is, that "government is instituted for the benefit of the community." This is good and rational theory; and if the sum of civil good consists in being governed, this excellent theory is in most civilized countries, happily reduced to practice: But if the possession of convenience in bread, in clothing, in houses, & in every article of use or elegance, which the civilized have acquired beyond the savage state, be any way connected with "the benefit of the community," it is still but theory—and theory only it will continue to be, until mechanic arts, the authors of these "benefits," is made to possess as great influence and honorary consideration under the compact for common benefit, as is due to the author of civilization, and of all advantages which flow from it.

Another dogma or theorem on which great reliance is placed, is delivered in this manner:—"Government by protecting its members from mutual injuries, and securing to each individual "the value of whatever he is capable of "effecting, gives as much encouragement "to talents in the progress of science "and arts, as the nature of civil institution will admit." This statement, by some thought unanswerable, is inaccurate, and calculated to fix a lethargic indifference, and prevent investigation and advancement in realizing substantial good. It is imperfect, in as much as no reason is assigned for such limitation.—If this position were believed by statesmen, they condemn themselves in not having even attempted to give it general application; and instead of encouraging political enquiry beyond all others, and singly, by affording competent support to statesmen, while engaged in only attempting to effect indiscriminately, either public good or evil, as they may feel themselves influenced, let them, like the cultivators of more useful arts, be compensated (by PATENT) only for matter of fact, and that in proportion to the experienced utility of their acts and edicts, or afford to other objects, of equal or greater weight in the community, equal support and assistance. Would this come within the proposal of extending "equal and impartial justice to all?" But the inaccuracy of this position is more conspicuous in another point of view, for the advantages and encouragement proposed are all negatives.—The citizens are exempted from personal injuries of maiming or murder, or from plunder; and they receive from the community, in some cases, a certain something of a compensation for or right of possession in, that which by the uncommon exertions of their talents & industry they may be able to effect of common advantage, beyond the common mass of citizens, (that is, they are not robbed by public permission) and are punished but seldom, except for mal-citizenship.—*This is the sum*—and all this is equally applicable to slaves as to freemen, and almost to domestic animals; for their safety is secured by interest, and they are usually compensated for extraordinary services, and only punished for neglect of duty. And is this then the amount of civil institution? Doubtless such is the theory and such the fact.—But all such positions are false in their very principle, and iniquitous; for in fact and good truth, political talents and enquiries are not more liable to encouragement, or more capable of receiving assistance in the nature of civil institution, than any other species of talents or enquiries whatever; and that they are more encouraged, is only a matter of fact, not of right, or of natural necessity. But why is pecuniary compensation afforded to politicians whilst engaged in legislating for the community? Because men of talents will not relinquish those daily pursuits by which they support themselves and families, for objects of common concern, without such compensation. And why are not improvements in ARTS, SCIENCE and AGRICULTURE brought into effect by men whose talents are adequate to such improvements? Because men of talents will not relinquish those daily pursuits by which they support themselves and families, for objects of common concern, without an adequate motive and compensation.

Let us now, to do justice to the subject, place it in a somewhat different point of view. That mechanics, assisted by chymistry and other branches of science, are capable of attaining a degree of excellence that will nearly supercede the use of manual labor, even in the most important of all human pursuits, *agriculture*, except in the construction of implements, is a position which has nearly acquired the assent of the most conspicuous modern mechanical philosophers; nor is this an idea too bold or chimerical to be fully admitted, or one that is without substantial foundation in matter of fact. This subject deserves, or rather demands from power and virtue, the most ardent attention; and could the energies of a DARWIN take up the elucidation of this subject, and exhibit with the plainness of demonstration its true, its just and important right in the scale of human pursuits, perhaps ambition might be awakened to a sense of true glory, and be diverted from the single act of governing, to attempt also the benefiting mankind. The manes of that unrivalled philosopher and philanthropist might then have to rejoice at, and mankind to enjoy the completion of his prediction—

"Soon shall thy arm unconquered STEAM afar,
"Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car." *(Botanic Garden.)*

Under existing circumstances, however, it is worthy of philanthropy to enquire, from what source any important emendation in the present state of man, may be looked for or expected; for none will pretend to believe that we have arrived so near to unimprovable excellence, that greater progress is of little importance. It may be answered, not to the legislative class: for the utmost that can be effected by this engine, in its present state of organization, or the objects it has been contemplated as embracing, is to prevent deterioration and injury. Not to the wealthy, because they want sufficient motive. Not to the indigent, because they want both personal and adventitious activity. And not to the middle class in respect to wealth, the men of literature and science—because to oppose popular prejudice and political influence, and to incur the reputation of insanity by labor and expence, are inadequate inducements to call forth the exertions of talents, the daily use of which may be better directed in procuring to a family support and convenience.

Before closing the subject, which has already imperceptibly grown to a very unexpected magnitude, accept the exhibition of a few FACTS, and perhaps a few more observations. And first—as the acquisition of wealth is the grand object of pursuit, the one thing needful with individuals and societies; and the protection and distribution of it is, in fact, a large and important part of the business of government; and as the wealth of a nation consists in the number and wealth of its inhabitants; it might be worth the attention of great statesmen, to lay open the paths to its attainment by individuals, as much as possible. Would this in any way involve "the benefit of the community?" How this individual accumulation of wealth may best be effected is left to the wisdom of future statesmen to decide; I shall only observe, that it must be by some more active agent than PATENTS. Again, secondly—Wealth consists in the abundance of all commodities the produce of industry and labor; in crude and manufactured materials: that is, wealth is the possession of convenience; and convenience is invention brought into effect by labor and industry. This is an undoubted FACT—from which it is manifest that a country is not enriched by MONEY or by LEGISLATION, but by SCIENTIFIC and MECHANICAL GENIUS: that is, by that genius which might conduct the labors of industry; which by lessening the quantity of labor in producing any article of use, or convenience, increases in the same ratio, the quantity of that, or other valuable material; diminishes the difficulty of procuring such articles; encourages industry, and brings the possession of convenience, which is wealth, within the power of every individual in the community. Hence it would obviously appear, that the great objects of an useful and wise government would be, to increase the number of its inhabitants—to give encouragement to labor, and *assistance* to inventive genius, rather than compensation or reward. In this place it may not be improper to contemplate for a while the relation and coincidence of theory and matter of fact; and to compare what might be done, with what is done, and dwell in contemplation of the comparison for a considerable pause.

At the conclusion of this silence, which however need not be long, the mind may perhaps be better prepared to view some other features and effects of political institutions, and to appreciate more justly some other FACTS respecting the application of public patronage, and the benefits resulting from the usual and customary appropriations of the public wealth. And should it at this moment be presented with a detail of facts, exhibiting a comparative view of the immense sums expended—the talents employed—and the lives squandered in the arts of destruction, in contrast with those that have been appropriated to promoting improvements in agriculture—in the extension of general utility—civilization, and mechanic arts and science; and then again pause, to contemplate the effects that might have been produced by the

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same powers so squandered, if directed to the cultivation, improvement and ornament of a country, instead of its destruction—what would be its irresistable convictions!!!—I leave them untouched; but am inclined greatly to fear that the universal throng of immortal PATRIOTS and HEROES—the SAVIOURS of their country, and FATHERS of the PEOPLE—with the boasted refinements in political science, and the fashionable chimera of human PERFECTABILITY, will appear indistinct and confused, hovering round the imagination like flitting mists, or the last flickering rays of an exhausted taper.

And shall we still continue to be told that the public wealth is absolved—its energies exhausted—and its whole powers employed, only on works and objects of benevolent utility—so much so, as to leave not one iota for promoting the real good of man? Or is legislation the sole, or of so much more importance than every other object of human comprehension collectively, as yearly to ingulf millions drawn from the products of labor and invention, to keep in complete repair this engine of PERPETUAL MOTION, while no other object, not even the extending the cultivation, the improvement, and the wealth of the people, can obtain the smallest regard? And are mankind so ignorant and vicious as to require the perpetual exercise of legislation, to restrain them from outrage and general devastation; and yet so wise and virtuous, that "the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE is adequate to the support of good order" (as some of our public prints assert) (even in defiance almost to maladministration and oppressive edicts?—Or admitting all this, is the public wealth obtainable from a people without oppression, but barely sufficient to support legislators? And will not a continued neglect to promote and encourage progressive utility, or to afford to talents capable of realizing such progress, real and active assistance, be sometime hereafter attributed to insincerity and deception? In good truth, and in fact, all such positions are untrue, and iniquitously injurious, however artfully and persuasively they may be defended by interest or ambition. The community are able, and if proper application were made, are willing to contribute for the production of good, as well as for the suppression of evil; especially as the expence of the former would be so much less, (if indeed any expence were necessary except in a small foundation) for the expenditure on one factious debate would be more than sufficient to realize such objects, mechanical and agricultural, as by a general increase of wealth, would shortly put more into the treasury annually, than all the bickerings of faction take out of it.

To conclude—the author of this communication is of opinion, that there exists an inequality in the distribution of public favor, and an hurtful partiality in the direction of public attention to objects of common concern: that this operates injuriously on the community collectively and individually, by a neglect, which amounts to a suppression of improvements in agriculture and other products of inventive, scientific and mechanical talents, which he thinks of more importance to the happiness and well-being of a country, and of mankind generally, than appears to have been tho't by those who have held the energies of the community and means of utility; in fact, of more importance than legislation itself, in as much as a good house or cloak, in a storm, is better than a good law: that the injurious effect of this unequal encouragement admits of a remedy through the executive and legislative of the commonwealth: and that, if this evil, or inequality were removed, great advantages would shortly be derived to every individual of the community, and to the whole race of man, by increasing and facilitating the production of those things which support life and render it comfortable. These opinions, which are known to have the concurrence of some men distinguished for talents and virtues both in Europe and the United States, and probably of all men of talents and virtues connected with benevolence and utility, are not however proposed as the oracles of truth, but as the belief of the author and some of his friends; as hints which it is hoped may excite reflection, and some attention to this interesting subject in men of more talents and leisure. He has for these and other reasons, proposed no amendment or alteration in civil institution, or any mode of removing or obviating the evils alluded to, of of effecting the proposed advancement in useful arts and inventions: but he will take the liberty, notwithstanding, to observe, that as government have thought proper to erect a manufactory of implements, by which the citizens may be better enabled to DEFEND THEMSELVES, OR TO ANNOY THEIR ENEMIES, it might not perhaps be improper to erect ANOTHER, BY WHICH THEY MAY BE BETTER ENABLED TO SUPPORT THEMSELVES AND TO ACCOMMODATE THEIR FRIENDS.

Finally, if the following statement be accurate, (and it is believed to be as demonstrable as any FACT in existence) it will throw one ray of light on the subject of these animadversions which may perhaps be strong enough to shew that they are not wholly without foundation in justice—

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC FAVOUR.

The very affectation of political talents, though perfectly unreal, can procure to their possessor honorable and advantageous consideration in the legislative body of the commonwealth.

The real possession of any, or every OTHER importantly useful talent, if in an eminent degree, subjects their possessor to a tax, or FINE, of thirty dollars* on every exertion!!!!

EURISKOTES.

NO. VI.

CONCERNING MR. GALLATIN AND THE SALE OF BANK STOCK.

JUST as I foresaw, and had foretold, a majority of Congress have passed a resolution in favor of Gallatin; it embraces the sale of the bank stock. The majority durst not do otherwise. The weakest man of the party knows that, if this had not been done, Gallatin's fame would have been injured; and that the consequences would have been fatal to the party, and of course to himself. If the anchor is lost, the vessel will be wrecked.—The resolution which passed was in the following words:

"*On a motion of general S. Smith, the "house agreed to a resolution declaring "that the commissioners were authorised "to sell the bank shares; that the sale made "by them was expedient; and the result "highly conducive to the interest of the "United States.*

The reader is desired to recollect that this was offered at the last of the session, when it was impossible to discuss the subject. There was not a member of that house who did not know that the sale afforded much discontent to a great many candid and well informed men; and that the reasons which Gallatin had given were by no means satisfactory. I do not intend to discuss this fully at present, because I have not seen or heard all that has been said or written about it.

If the general had not been always considered as an impetuous blundering politician; or, if it was of any consequence to demolish his political character, I would at this place level some heavy artillery at his identity, and make him what he seems much disposed to make himself, a conspicuous political figure.—As he is not of sufficient consequence for an attack in this way, I shall be chiefly directed to the majority of legislators, who have passed the resolution, in which they say that "*the commissioners were authorised to sell the bank shares*;" in other words, an act of Congress passed in 1796, which authorised the sale. This happened when the treasury was drained, by insurrections, and by measures which we deemed necessary to counteract the jacobinical temper which prevailed in other parts, *particularly in Gallatin's dominions*. The commissioners sold 2888 shares because there was a necessity, and they stopt as soon as the necessity was satisfied. They sold them fairly at the market price. The 2220 shares were preserved. The law remained in force. Nobody expected that any succeeding set if rulers would have sold the residue when the treasury overflowed with idle millions, or if they dni that the full value would not have been accounted for. From this, it seems, that Congress were authorised by law to make the sale, but they will not be able to find any further authority except in the courts of madness, folly, or design. The word "authorised" in a legal sense has but one meaning, but when employed in a legislative signification, it should be viewed in all the extensiveness of construction. This, in the present case, cannot be done. "*That the sale made by them was expedient;*" this is another expression of still greater latitude than the last. The resolution does not say whether this expediency related to the exhausted state of the treasury, to the policy of selling the bank stock because the party wished to separate the public interest from the institution, or, because it was expedient to support the delusion by which the community are enslaved, or because the sudden repeal of taxes had compelled him to find a substitute.

"*And the result highly conducive to the interest of the United States.*" I must really have a few words with General Smith, as the mover of the resolution; not as a politician, but in his character as a merchant, or a man of business.

If General Smith had consigned a cargo of flour to a merchant in a foreign port, with instructions to sell, or not, as he thought fit; if General Smith had more money in the hands of this merchant than would pay all his bills, and reload the ship, and if there was no actual necessity for selling the flour, would he be satisfied with the consignee, if he should sell the whole cargo at Ten per cent. less than the common market price, less too than the cash purchasers were ready to have given, and after all this, would the General be content if he was to be told that the sale was *expedient*, and the result *highly conducive* to his interest? There is not a man in the whole country, who understands the alphabet, who would not condemn the author of such a barefaced transaction, and no man would be more ready to detect and expose the injustice or endeavour to obtain redress than the General himself. Every disinterested man would say that the author of such a transaction was either a knave or a fool; and they who might incline to push their conclusions to the utmost, would say that such a transaction was fraudulent, was dishonest, and that the merchant who had done so, neither deserved the name of merchant, nor to escape punishment.

The reader is requested to compare the cases, and see how much the sale of the bank stock is like that which I have stated. The sacrafice in the sale of the bank shares for 120.000* dollars less than their value has been justified and declared to be not only expedient but highly conducive to to the interests of the United States; and upon the motion of a member who unites in his own person the occupation of a merchant, with the duties and rights of a member of Congress. The reader is also desired to recollect that the severe conclusions and hard names which are used in the foregoing paragraph are intended to apply altogether to the consignee of the flour. *God forbid that I should insinuate that the persons who sold the bank stock, or they who have declared that the sale was expedient and highly conducive to the interests of the United States, deserve either of these epithets, and appellations.*

To this extent, however, I mean to be understood, that I cannot discover in what way the intererst of the United States is to be benefited by throwing 120,000 (or 150,000) dollars into the sea, or in giving them to Mr. Baring in a contract, which, as respects the United States, comes to the same thing.

If this subject shall not be explained much better to my satisfaction than it has been yet; if the resolution has not more to support it than the vote of a majority given upon the last day of the session, when they were thinking of something else; I shall take the liberty of saying, in the very plainest words, that it deserves the condemnation and reprobation of all the world. It will be time enough after the wise ones on both sides have exhausted their accusations and excuses; it will then be time enough to give that aid to the illustration of truth which the public ought to have, and which, in these investigations, has been my constant design, and shall continue to be my sole object.

It appears, also, by the public prints, that Mr Griswold, late in the session, offered a resolution for enquiring into the management of the sinking fund. This resolution was submitted to a committee, and the newspapers say that Mr. Gallatin used such talents, such industry, such promptitude, that he was ready in nine hours with thirty two pages of folio, all prepared, stated, and reported; and that Congress; in another hour, were ready to pass a vote of approbation; nay more, that such was their confidence in the secretary, or their own revelation or intention upon the subject, that they approved of the whole in this single hour.

Now, I beg leave to declare, in the most explicit manner, that Mr. Gallatin did not, and could not make up the report which is alluded to, in double, triple, or quadruple the time. There is not a writer in any of the public offices, who does not find from 12 to 15 pages of common paper, a good day's work. Thirty two pages of folio, are equal to forty-eight of common paper, which is good work for a good writer in four days. The necessary calculations, and examinations will take as much more time. Without saying any thing concerning the merit of the performance, I expect it cost from 8 to 10 days. Let the newspapers say what they will to the contrary, no reasonable man will believe them. So far as respects the secretary of the treasury I shall at this place say no more.† A plump denial of the possibility, the reason for which every body at once perceives, requires no other proof or argument. But as respects the gentlemen who passed the resolution of applause, I shall take the liberty to say a little more.

The public have been already told that the democratic party have selected Gallatin as their Messiah, that they are governed by a blind and fatal faith which hurries them into difficulties and perplexities, which truth ought to expose, reason is sure to condemn, and which justice ought to punish. What, let me ask, but a delusion of this sort, could induce a majority of Congress to declare that a sale of the bank stock, for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars less than the cash value in the market, *was authorised, was expedient, and was conducive to the interests of the United States.*

What, but this delusion, could induce them to say, that Gallatin deserved applause for executing a task in nine hours, which, if done well, would have employed as many days? If a slight-of-hand-man tell you, that he will swallow a razor, and delude you by his address, it will please, but cannot convince. So the majority may please, dazzle, and delude the people by such a resolution, but they never can convince those who are writers and calculators, who will condescend to exercise any talents and reflection on the subject, and who will open their eyes and ears, to look and to listen.

FEDERALIST.

To be continued.

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* *A patent, or permission to do good, is sold for thirty dollars at the office of the secretary of state.*

* *According to Mr. Bayard's speech this should be* 152,070 *dolls.*

† *Upon examination the report is found to contain* 4840 *words and* 1025 *figures, which may be computed at* 360 *more, so as to make* 5200 *words. The whole writing, therefore, would not exceed* 17 *pages of common paper, which is about one third of the quantity which might be contained upon* 32 *pages of folio. Thus it is that Mr. Gallatin's eulogists have magnified his services and abilities to an extent which at once proves the deception. Why are the people of the United States deceived in this shameful manner? Does Mr. Gallatin's reputation depend upon such petty shifts? That cause which cannot be supported by an open avowal and candid display of truth, must be poor indeed!*

DOCTOR McLEAN,

On Shockoe-Hill, opposite the present residence of Mr. *John Hopkins*,

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity as a Physician. He will shortly have compleated, an improved Apparatus for the preparation of various mineral and medicated waters, in a manner not hitherto effected in this country; equal to any which art has yet produced; and perhaps not inferior in medical efficacy to the most celebrated products of nature. He is prepared to apply Electricity, the effects of which are known, in many cases, to be more beneficial than those of any other medicinal agent. He will also exhibit, when necessary, the celebrated pneumatic Medicine, now much esteemed in England, with all the important advantages and improvements lately derived to the healing art in Europe. His success, in an extensive practice, for fix years, is believed to have been at least equal to that of any physician in this country; and on the continuance of such success, he rests his pretensions to encouragement, and will be perfectly satisfied with that share of public patronage which his utility in society may merit.

He thinks himself authorized by experience, to propose a speedy and radical cure of the various forms of Dropsy, in all cases not connected with the destruction of some member essential to life: and also, to dissolve and remove the Stone in the bladder, without the pain and danger of surgical operation. In cases of Cancer, he has had frequent and uniform success.

Richmond, May 20, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons having claims against the Estates of *William Giles*, deceased, and *James Abbott*, are directed to bring them in against the next Quarterly Huftings Court.

By order of Court,
JAMES WHITELAW, Adm'r.

May 17, 1803. 4w.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ON SATURDAY the 28th of May, J. OGILVIE will deliver the second and last part of his *Discourse on Duelling*: Previous to the delivery of the Discourse, his junior pupils will recite specimens of elocution.

P. S. Occasional visitors will be furnished with tickets of admission, by paying three shillings for each ticket.

May 20, 1803. 3t.

FOR GREENOCK,

The British Ship
JEANIE,
JOHN COWAN, master; now lying at City Point, and will be ready to take on board in eight days;—has room for two hundred hhds. of Tobacco—for freight of which, or for passage, apply to Messrs. *Pickett, Pollard, and Johnston*, or to

James & John Dunlop.

Petersburg, May 16, 1803. 6w.

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1803.

PETERSBURG CHURCH LOTTERY.

First day's drawing—May 10.

PRIZES.

2744,—50 dollars.

3631	2159	3999	4839	1605	473
2677	1409	4211	4469	3278	1208

4778—10 dollars.

BLANKS.

3498	3880	4289	3073	3398	4358
3840	3329	2532	2332	4399	4631
568	1222	3235	3751	1972	4044
2332	4361	2685	2862	1689	4140
2123	613	1763	37	3310	4876
3203	3979	3751	1595	4149	1895

Gain of the wheel 220 *dollars.*

Second day's drawing—May 16.

PRIZES.

4954—1000 dollars—

Drawn by Mr. George Blick, junior, of Dinwiddie.

2930	3844	4872	4497	2904	3676
804	3420	1566	1519	4238	4407
1819	4435	957	3596	4772	3285

3790 4147—10 dollars.

BLANKS.

3854	4042	450	3783	2304	4492
4538	3838	2257	174	4450	1865
4594	2678	4452	2672	4065	2479
906	3301	3798	3427	3991	4354
3522	4106	4595	2809	4943.	

The rapid manner in which the people of Virginia are coming to their senses, affords us room for believing that the general ticket at the next election will have an effect in favor of Federalism.—We have daily accounts of changes and recantations.

In the last Examiner there are several observations made upon the inhabitants of New-England. "The first settlers of New-England (says this writer) were provincialists, and fanatics who had fled from Old-England, on account of religious intolerance, and who, as soon as they acquired power in this new world, became as intolerant as the persecutors from whom they had fled.—Intolerance is an inseparable attendant of religious zeal. He who respects, venerates and adores the Great Redeemer of mankind, *must of necessity* view with horror, and wish to humble, and persecute, and torment, and exterminate the daring infidel, or infidels, who shall deny the owner and attributes of his heavenly master. It is from such men that the inhabitants of New-England are descended; and of course, a strong tincture of religious prejudice, false policy, and unpolished manners, still marks the descendants of the Plymouth emigration." In answer to this writer, I shall only quote the opinion of a man, who was a real friend to liberty, a soldier and a scholar, whose memory ought to be deeply impressed in the heart of every American, and whose name ought never to be mentioned but with respect; I mean the late general Charles Lee: "All that I shall say is, (Lee's Memoirs, page 282) that the New-England men excepted, the rest of the Americans, though they fancy and call themselves republicans, have not a single republican qualification or idea. They have always a God of the day, whose infallibility is not to be disputed: To him all the people must bow down and sing Hosannas." W.

Mr. Callender, in his last Recorder, has made some observations on a paragraph, which lately appeared in the Virginia Gazette, respecting the conduct of the American executive relative to Louisiana. It was stated in the Virginia Gazette, that had our administration acted with firmness, New-Orleans might have been several months since in the possession of the citizens of the union, and that they should have had nothing to dread either from France or Spain.—Mr. Callender considers that this would have been the height of rashness, for says he, "supposing that three thousand Kentuckians had been placed there as a garrison, would they forsooth, have had nothing to fear from General Victor, disembarking, six weeks after, at the head of ten or fifteen thousand men?"—Much as Mr. Callender's opinion in political affairs is to be respected, yet he seems in the Louisiana business not only "to have taken the unpopular side," as he himself confesses, but to defend measures that must ultimately be ruinous to the interest and commerce of the United. The writer of this article would have cordially coincided in opinion with Mr. Callender, did he regard the first consul of France in the same light as he views the rulers of the other nations of Europe. Could a shadow of reasoning be produced that Bonaparte was anxious for the general independence of mankind, then he would agree that any other

measures than pacific ones on the part of this country, would be both imprudent and unjust. But anticipating the future character of the first consul, from that which has passed, and his conduct to this country, from his traatment to the nations of Europe, we must expect at all events to be embroiled in a war with France, if Louisiana be possessed by a French army. Under these impressions, to have possessed ourselves of New-Orleans while we had it in our power, appeared to be the soundest policy which this country could have pursued. If hostilities take place between Britain and France, the United States unquestionably had nothing to fear from France and Spain, for supposing that even thirty thousand men were landed at present in Louisiana, they could not resist the United force of America unless they received from time to time succours from the mother country, and this would be impossible on account of the English fleets. If hostilities do not take place between France and Britain, still it would be more advantageous for the United States to have the first possession of Louisiana, than at a future period to be compelled to take up arms in defence of their rights, after the French had completely settled in the province. W.

By a letter from the celebrated P. Colquhoun, the police writer of London, to Mr. Eddy of New-York, published in the Herald, it appears, that the number of criminals convicted in the state of New York, is much greater than in the whole of Scotland, the population of which is near three millions of inhabitants. This has been stated to be the case, in a former number of the Virginia Gazette, from facts, of which we had a personal knowledge. Such a circumstance is, no doubt, alarming, and must be unpleasing to the well wishers of this country. It however proves one of two things, either that the mode of penitentiary punishment is not so salutary an antidote against vice as the punisment of death; or that the Americans are more lax in their morals than the inhabitants of North Britain. Probably it may proceed from both causes combined. The subject merits investigation, and would deserve the attention of those who are qualified to examine into it. W.

Shooting Stars.—The Western Star of the 7th instant, published at Stockbridge in Massachusetts, observes, that the singular phenomenon of the Shooting Stars at Richmond, Virginia, was seen at Stockbridge on the same night as here, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, by a person who happened to be out, and related by him the next day.

The following anecdote of Sir Sidney Smith is related by a gentleman who attended him in Egypt:—At that important moment, when the French were driven from the walls of Acre, the Pacha, in the first paroxism of joy and surprise, exclaimed, "Sir Sidney Smith shall be king of Acre." That gallant officer, seizing the opportunity, claimed the fulfilment of his promise, by requiring the reins of government *for one day only*. This request was granted, and Sir Sidney devoted that day to opening the prisons, and liberating a number of unhappy victims of Turkish barbarity, who had long languished in those loathsome dungeons.

On Thursday last the celebrated horse *Snap-Dragon*, won the Jockey Club purse at Petersburg, 4 mile heats, distancing Mr. Falcon's Magnet the first heat, and Mr. Smith's Septimus the second heat. Only three horses started.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch. Roberts, Woodward,	Norfolk.
Sloop Bee, Cary,	New-York.
Sophia, Cudworth,	Do.

—CLEARED—

Sch'r. Eagle, Abbott,	Baltimore.
Sloop Little Jim, Smith,	N. York.

MARRIED—on Saturday night last, Mr. JOHN McCREEDY, merchant, to Mrs. —— BRYDIE, both of this city.

DIED—on Thursday last, Mrs. —— SHORE, wife of Mr. *Henry S. Shore*, of this city.

From the Journal de Commerce, March 27,

They Dey of Algiers having received 80,000 dollars from Spain, and very considerable presents from Denmark sent for citizen Thainville, Commissary General of the French Republic, and told him, that all nations sent him money; and that the First Consul has neglected, and had sent nothing. That France formerly sent him presents. Citizen Thainville then reminded him of the article in the letter to the First Consul, by General Hullin, in which the Dey renounced all claims to presents. This reply threw the Dey into a violent passion, with severe threatening. Upon the arrival of this news at Paris, the Minister of Marine fitted out two frigates for Algiers, under the command of citizen Gourdon, with orders to take on board the Commissary General and his family, and to inform the Dey, that if he once declared war, he must remember, that he could not tell where it would end. Upon the arrival of the frigates, the people crowded the palace of the Dey, to represent to him the evils which threatened them. The Dey sent for Thainville and demanded the intention in sending the frigates.—He told the Dey the orders from France. Do you wish to have war with me? said the Dey. No replied the Commissary, but the First Consul is too powerful to be your tributary. After some dispute the Dey added, he shall pay nothing: I wish to be at peace with him.—Write to him that I recall my demand. So the affair ended. The Commissary was conducted from the palace of the Dey amidst the acclamations of the multitude, which expressed the strongest desires to be at peace with France.—The Commissary returned to his post and the frigates returned to Toulon.

The same paper tell us of the splendid reception of the French Ambassador at Constantinople on the 19th of February.

The Danes have instituted an enquiry into the sufferings of their colonists at St. Croix and at St. Thomas' by the possession which the English had of those Islands. The English have consented to pay 280,000 *l.* sterl. for damages sustained, which will be in part for their losses appropriated by the Danish government.

The French have reduced the duty upon fish from Norway, upon the presentation of the Danish Minister, from 20 to 8 francs a quintal.

We learn from Bern, 14th of March, that the new government was organised, and had published an ordinance which maintained in full force all the existing laws, and all the authorities in the Cantons, excepting the Prefects and their Deputies. The French and Swiss officers had congratulated President Watenwyl de Monthency upon the occasion.

There are some reports of a misunderstanding between Russia and Sweden about their respective boundaries, but it was hoped the difficulties would be removed without a rapture.

From Vienna we learn that his Majesty has divided the Venetian Territory into seven districts, of which the principal places are Venice, Verona, Vicensa, Padua, Treviso, Belludo, and Udine.

NEW-YORK GAZETTE May 12.

THOUGH the cry has been kept up against federalists, and they have been boldly charged with the design of introducing *Monarchy*, yet it is far more likely to arise from another quarter. When the education, habits and dispositions of the leading democrats are considered, there is just cause to fear A Suspicion of their views is increased by their continual cant about liberty, free government, removal of taxes, the extent of suffrage, &c. Just so intriguing and ambitious men have acted in every age, and they have ever seized and abused power when an opportunity offered. By flattering the people, and holding out to them delusive hopes, they have got themselves exalted, and then they have treated these very people with oppression and scorn. *Bonaparte* is a striking example of what every pretended democrat is at heart and fain would be. The least reflection upon the characters at present in power in this state, will show that there is no small occasion of alarm. The federalists are the persons who are to combat this monstrous and dangerous *aristocracy*, or *usurpation* which has already shot up, and is fast hastening to maturity.

NEW-YORK, May 14.

The ship Pitt, captain Campbell, arrived at this port at a late hour last evening in 35 days from Greenock. She left there on the 7th of april, but brings papers only to the first, containing London Intelligence to the 29th March. From one of that date, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, we select the subjoined articles:—In addition to which the captain informs us that a very warm impressment of seamen was carrying on at Greenock, but that no declaration of war had taken place at the time of his departure.

"On Sunday a Courier arrived with dispatches to General Andreossi, with which he and his Secretary of Legation, M. Portalis, were occupied for several hours. They were of such importance, that his Excellency was obliged to absent himself from a large party that he had engaged to dinner. It was rumoured that their contents were somewhat of a hostile complexion, but on what authority we were not able to ascertain.

"A letter received on Saturday morning states that the merchant in the ports of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne, put to sea on Tuesday last in consequence of an assurance from the French Government that they might proceed on their respective destinations with safety.

"A private letter from Paris states, that England demands as a pledge of the pacific intention of France, the occupancy of Malta or a teum of years, to which, it is believed at Paris Bounaparte will accede. The only difference between the two governments that remains to be settled being the length of time which the island shall continue in our possession.

"We have received letters from Constantinople to the 11th of February, the contents of which are however, of but trivial import—Respecting Egypt our correspondent briefly observes—"A brig of war on the 1st of January, arrived at Alexandria, in 32 days from England, charged with orders for the immediate evacuation of the place."

THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE,
May 14th.

From New Orleans, April 5, 1803.

"Since the arrival of the Prefect he has been constantly occupied in making preparations for the reception of the troops, respecting whom we have had no late news. By a vessel from Glasgow it has been rumoured, that the English had protested against the sailing of the fleet. A similiar report has reached us from Spain, via Havannai It has afforded great satisfaction to the friends of the Spanish government. So much are they opposed to the cession, that even the prospect of the event being procrastinated, excites exultation. But we fear all will not avail. The imbecility of the American administration has inevitably fixed the destiny of this country.

There arrived here a few days ago, an express from Washington, addressed to the French Commandant, under cover to the American Vice-Consul who has delivered it to the prefect. The object of it is a mystery. The Prefect however openly declares, that as soon as they obtain regular possession of the colony, the depot will be opened. This act of *courtesy*, will no doubt, be a *sufficient* satisfaction to the American Administration, and effectually wipe off the impression of the injuries and insults which have been offered to the dignity, independence and interests of the country!"

A letter of the 31st March has been received by the Catharine from Bordeaux, aarived at Salem put on board at the moment of her departure, which mentions that the probability of a war had become greater; and that an offer having been made to the agent of the copper-bottomed ship America of Salem (formerly the French corvette La Blande) for the purchase of that vessel, though she had left the harbour a few days before, a dispatch-boat was sent off immediately to overtake her if possible, and order her return to port. The boat came up with her just as she was getting under way in the river. It is supposed she has been purchased with the design of fitting her out as a privateer. One of her officers arrived in the Catherine.

MARTINSBURG, April 29.

FEDERALISM TRIUMPHANT.

On Monday last came on our election for a member of Congress, one Senator and two representatives in the State Legislature. This being the last election in the Congressional and Senatorial district every effort was made to get the voters out, and never, perhaps, in this district, was discovered so much anxiety and such great exertions on both sides. In about six hours after the polls were opened, upwards of 500 votes were taken. The weather being unfavourable the polls were continued open for three days. Notwithstanding the strenuous and unremitting exertions of the democrats in this County for more than four months past, the result has been such as might be expected from the steady habits of the people of Berkely. The democrats counted with certainty on the election of one member to the assembly and also on the representative to congress, but their calculations have proved fallacious! The splendour of the sun of Federalism had completely obscured the *delusive* light of the moon of democracy, and this district has added another member to the Congressional list of *GENUINE REPUBLICANS* from the state of Virginia.

At the close of the poll the votes stood as follows:

CONGRESS.

Major James Stephenson,	384
Osborn Sprigg,	262
	122
In the other two counties Maj. Stephenson had a majority of	9
Fed. majority in the district,	131

SENATE.

Lewis Wolfe,	368
George North,	267
Federal majority in Berkely,	101

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Jas. Campbell, Esq.	359	Both True Republicans.
Magnus Tate, Esq.	357	
Mr. Joel Ward,	304	Democrats.
Mr. Erasmus Grant,	967	

In Frederick, Mr. Wolfe had a majority of 557
and not 469 as stated before.
Majority in Jefferson for North 15

442

Majority in Hardy for Wolfe,	300
Do. in Hampshire,	31
Do. In Berkely,	101
Do. in the district for Wolfe,	874

This is the same Mr. Wolfe who opposed L. Washington at the last senatorial election, and had then nearly as many against him, as he has now a majority in his favour.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM CORK PAPERS TO THE 1ST OF APRIL, RECEIVED BY THE SHIP CAROLINE, MOTLEY, FROM CORK, ARRIVED AT PHILADELPHIA.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, March 25.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The chancellor of the exchequer presented to the house a message from his majesty, which was read from the chair, the members sitting uncovered.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty having taken into consideration the eminent services of Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K. B. and particularly the brilliant victory obtained by him, and the ships under his command, over a superior squadron of Spanish ships, in the straits of Gibraltar, on the memorable 12th of July, 1801, has thought it necessary to confer upon him an annuity of 1200*l.* a year during his natural life; and recommends the same to the consideration of this house."

Ordered, that his majesty's message be entered on the journals, and that a committee of the whole house do take the same into consideration to-morrow.

Loan of Four Millions.

The chancellor of the exchequer gave notice that he would to-morrow, in the committee of ways and means, move for a loan of four millions, to be raised by exchequer bills.

Adjourned to Monday.

LONDON, March 24.

The opposition writers tell us, that if war is renewed all parties must unite—Political differences must subside, and we must all join, hand and heart to save the country.—To give effect to this patriotic sentiment, they begin by endeavoring to destroy all confidence in his majest's ministers. If the war breaks out they insinuate that the Government here is to blame—they see no hostile disposition on the part of France since the signature of the treaty of Amiens—no infringement of that treaty itself, or any desire to take steps affecting the interests of the British empire; Ministers are told one day they are resolved to preserve peace *at all events*, because they love their places; the next, they have broken the treaty with France, because they are ashamed of it—and this they are told by persons who compliment themselves on their consistency, and who accuse ministers of fluctuation! This may be party spirit or malice, or disaffection; but it has not the least resemblance either to justice, truth or honesty. Their call to humanity by such persons, who are doing every thing they can to destroy it, is insulting; but there is no cheat more easily detected than faction, in the garb and character of patriotism.

We are unwilling to state all we have to say upon the subject of violations of the treaty of Amiens, because negociations are still pending which may yet end in peace: but we contend that if the conditions of that treaty respecting Malta, have been in vain attempted to be carried into effect, and that his majesty's ministers then say they shall keep possession of the island till new stipulations are agreed upon—and the chief consul replies, by insisting upon the immediate evacuation of the island—if this is, in substance, the state of the case, it is not Great-Britain that violates the treaty in this respect, but France.

March 27.

The reports of yesterday were of a more than ordinary pacific complexion; and we announce with pleasure the occurrence of some circumstances which afford some degree of warranty to them. Amongst others, the admiralty board yesterday issued orders for granting protections to the crews of all vessels indiscriminately that have cleared out at the custom house against impress; the application for protection is to be accompanied by the certificate of clearance, in order that the benefit may be confined to those vessels in readiness for sea.

Another circumstance, which was considered on change as indicative of the pacific disposition of the chief consul, was announced by the Dutch mail, namely, that the French troops, professedly intended for Louisiana, but whose real destination was the subject of suspicion with our cabinet, have embarked at Helvoetsluys, and only waited a favourable wind to proceed to America. If Bonaparte meditated an invasion of this country, it is presumed that he would not employ any portion of his force in an object, certainly, of no immediate urgency; neither, it is thought, would he subject the expedition to the danger of encountering our squadrons, if he intends to provoke this hostilty.

It has been said, that the objections proposed by the Emperor to the conclusion of the business of the indemnities was connected with our Sovereign's message to the Parliament, and this assumed concurrence was regarded as portentious of war. We are, however, authorised to say, that the measures in question were not in the slightest degree influenced or dependent on each other, but arose from the distinct and local policy of the two governments.

A letter from Berne, addressed to an eminent commercial house in Hamburgh, says...."We are now virtually Frenchmen, and are perfectly sensible of the degradation of our situation:...the government which has been imposed on Switzerland is offensive to the great majority of the people, and they look forward with impatience for a safe occasion to shake it off. The internal relations of France are of such a nature as must within the period of a few years, produce great and wonderful changes."

Letters from Venice, Trieste, &c. mention that a great number of French troops were on their march to Lower Italy. These accounts add, that they are to embark for Malta and Egypt, in the event of the English delaying to evacuate them.

On Thursday night new press warrants, with urgent orders, were sent off in different directions; many more ships are ordered into commission; orders have been given for all the three-deckers to be got ready for sea-service as soon as possible, in preference to every other rate. From the out ports yesterday, we learn, that at Portsmouth, orders are received to fit for a state of commissioning, without delay, ALL the line of battle ships at that, not in need for repairs.

HUGH J. CRAWFORD,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ship Ritson, from London, and now offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, a general assortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were selected with particular attention by himself, and will be found fresh and of a superior quality. Having purchased them with money, he is enabled to dispose of them at reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. oawtf.

I SHALL be obliged, very shortly, to leave this state for a few months. Should any persons having demands against me, wish to have them previously adjusted, I shall be glad if they will bring them forward immediately for that purpose.

As the patronage I have received, from my friends and the public, since my commencement in business, has fully equalled my most flattering expectations, I beg leave, with due sensibility and respect, to offer in return my most grateful acknowledgments.

During my absence, Mr. William H. Fitzwhylsonn will receive and pay money, and settle all outward transactions and accounts, in my behalf. The business of Book-Binding, in all its various branches, will be carried on by Mr. Samuel Combs, who will execute all orders with promptitude and fidelity.

There is now on hand, and will be constantly kept up, a complete assortment of STATIONARY, and of all kinds of blank and ruled BOOKS, used in mercantile, legal and private business.

John Pumfrey.

Richmond, May 18, 1803.

In the case of Thomas Hooper, late a bankrupt.

THE commissioners named and authorized in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against the said Thomas Hooper of the city of Richmond, intend to meet at the Rising Sun Tavern in the said city of Richmond on Thursday the 30th day of June next, in order to make a dividend of the estate of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICH'D. DENNY, }
CHARLES SPENCER, } Assignees.

Richmond, May 19, 1803.

C. BOSHER,

COACH-MAKER,

HAVING commenced business on the street leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's Bridge, hopes by attention and industry, to merit the public patronage.

May 18th, 1803. 12w4t.

KNOWSLEY,

THE moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horſe called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was ſix years old laſt May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]"
"Knowſley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of anceſtors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me and ſent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Puſh-Forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He alſo won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ſtone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he won a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belliſſima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatisfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1803.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

FOR SALE,

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, in King William county, one on Mattapony river, containing about 800 acres, and diſtant from Aylett's warehouſe three miles; There is on this plantation a ſmall dwelling houſe, with ſome few out houſes; there is a tolerable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, beſide about 500 young trees. There is alſo on this plantation a valuable mill ſeat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles diſtant from Hanover town, and ſix from Aylett's warehouſe, containing 568 acres, and is one of the beſt foreſt plantations in the county. It is deemed unneceſſary to enter into a more particular deſcription of the lands, as it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without firſt viewing. 1aw tf

Robert Temple.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diſtrict, March 9, 1803.

BETWEEN

John Seabrooke Plaintiff,

AND

Daniel Broadhead, ſen. Daniel Broadhead, jun. and William Marſhall, Defendants.

THE defendants Daniel Broadhead, and Daniel Broadhead, jun. not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of May term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Diſtrict of Richmond, March 25, 1803.

Between

Robert Andrews and John Pierce, acting Truſtees of Samuel Beall, deceaſed, Plaintiffs,

And

William Moſeley, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of September term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Diſtrict of Richmond, March 25, 1803.

Between

Overton Coſby, executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Robert Spratt, the ſame Overton Coſby and James Roſs, ſurviving partners of Overton Coſby & Company, and the ſame Overton Coſby and James Roſs, merchants and partners, trading under the Firm of James Roſs & Co, Plaintiffs,

And

Thomas Blane, Robert Kennon, ſurviving partner of Horſburgh and Kennon, William Maitland, Peter Baird, Satchell, Berkeley, & Company, and Samuel Brandram, Thomas Maltby and George Glenny, aſſignees of the ſaid Thomas Blane and John Hamilton, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Blane, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of September term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Diſtrict of Richmond, March 25, 1803.

Between

Overton Coſby, executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Robert Spratt, the ſame Overton Coſby and James Roſs, ſurviving partners of Overton Coſby & Company, and the ſame Overton Coſby and James Roſs, merchants and partners, trading under the Firm of James Roſs & Co, Plaintiffs,

And

Thomas Blane, Robert Kennon, ſurviving partner of Horſburgh and Kennon, William Maitland, Peter Baird, Satchell, Berkeley, & Company, and Samuel Brandram, Thomas Maltby and George Glenny, aſſignees of the ſaid Thomas Blane and John Hamilton, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Blane, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of September term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

By virtue of a deed of truſt, executed to the ſubſcriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpoſe of ſecuring to Mr. David Maitland the ſum of money therein mentioned, will be ſold by public auction, to the higheſt bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tueſday the 21ſt day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,

SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thouſand one hundred acres, (be the ſame more or leſs) which were purchaſed by the ſaid Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph, eſq.

ROBERT POLLOK.

April 19, 1803. 17tp.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diſtrict, Sept. 22, 1802.

Between

Keziah Redd, Cleavears Duke, Harden Duke, James Duke, Samuel O. Pettis, and Amadeak his wife, Plaintiffs,

And

Hardin Burnley, of the kingdom of Great Britain, executor of John Burnley, deceaſed, and Hardin Burnley, of Hanover county, in this commonwealth, adminiſtrator of Zachariah Burnley, deceaſed, who was adminiſtrator with the will annexed of the ſaid John Burnley, Defendants.

THE firſt named defendant, Hardin Burnley, nothaving entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the diſtrict of Richmond, March 18, 1803.

Between

Duncan Roſe, ſurviving executor of John Baniſter, deceaſed, Plaintiff,

And

Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, which ſaid Martha is the executrix, &c. of Theodorick Bland, junior, deceaſed, who was the executor of Theodorick Bland, the elder, deceaſed, and Samuel Perkins, Defendants.

THE defendants Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his council, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of September term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

NOTICE.

WAS ſtored with the ſubſcriber, on ſtorage, one HOGSHEAD TOBACCO, the 21ſt June, 1801; both heads out; of courſe the number could not be aſcertained; Lynch's inſpection, 1201bs. tare, 1520lbs. nett. The owner, proving property and paying cuſtomary ſtorage and other charges, the tobacco will be delivered.

Benjamin Stetson.

Richmond, April 15, 1803.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

BAR IRON,	Shoes,
Nail Rods,	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
German and bliſtered Steel,	Hyſon & Imperial Tea,
2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d & 20d Nails,	French Brandy,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	W. India and N. E. Rum,
Ladies' Kid & Morocco Slippers,	Molaſſes,
Men's fine & coarſe Shoes,	Coffee,
Miſſes' and Boy's	30 elegant Tea Cadies.

[1aw6t.]

Richmond Mills.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr ſtones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne ſtones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might ariſe from delay and difference of meaſures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the buſhel, and a ſupply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loſs of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth and on Hominy one twentieth; it will therefore be much the intereſt of thoſe who keep horſes, to have all their Corn ground.

As the ſubſcriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpoſe of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the beſt corn only, and none but ſuch as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general ſatisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn depoſited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as poſſible.

January 1ſt, 1803.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called **Aſhby's Bent.** The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 433 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3031 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, incloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30v eptf.

LAND for SALE.

Purſuant to a decree of the Worſhipful Court of King & Queen county, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, for ready money, on Friday the 3d day of June next,

The tract of LAND whereon the late Col. Philip Taliaferro reſided, ſituate in the lower end of King and Queen county; or as much of the ſaid land as may be neceſſary to raiſe a ſum of money for the payment of which the ſaid land was mortgaged. 1aw 3

The Commissioners.

May 6, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus,*

A BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed aſſignees of the Eſtate and Effects, of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authoriſed by them.

HARDIN DAVIS, }
THO's WHITE, } *Aſſignees.*

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he is now in poſſeſſion of that well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt elegible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee-Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have public buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

To RENT,

My HOUSE and LOT,

PLEASANTLY ſituated on Shockoe Hill, and on the ſtreet leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Poſſeſſion given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY *for Sale.*

On MONDAY the 30th inſtant, between the hours of X and XI o'clock, if the the weather permits, elſe the next fair day, will be SOLD on the ſpot, to the higheſt bidder,

In FIVE LOTS,

(agreeably to the neat ſurvey lately made by Mr. John Williamſon)

Or in MORE, *according to the wiſh of Purchaſers,*

Eighteen and three quarters of an Acre on Shockoe-Hill, known by the denomination of the

FRENCH GARDEN,

and its dependencies:

Beginning at the line of Wright Southgate, and terminating in a point at the corner of a ſtreet N. Weſt of Doctor Ellis's houſe.

Likewiſe, three pieces of GROUND, ſuppoſed to contain about

TWO ACRES,

adjoining Mr. James Hayes and John Kenedy's line.

The terms of ſale will be, one third in three, one third in ſix, and one third in twelve months. For particulars apply to Meſſrs. Proſser and Moncure, who will ſhow the platt.

Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, but no title made till final payment.

May 10, 1803.

WALTER POTTER,

BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,

Oppoſite Meſſrs. Mitchell & Gairdner's,

Main-ſtreet, Richmond,

GRATEFUL for the encouragement he has received ſince commencing buſineſs, takes this method of returning thanks, and to ſolicit a continuance thereof.

He has juſt received a freſh ſupply of STATIONARY, conſiſting of ſuperroyal Royal, Medium, Demi, Folio and Quarto Poſt, Foolſcap and Poſt Writing Paper.

Blue, Blotting, Cartridge & large brown Wrapping Paper; red and black Ink Powder; liquid do. pewter and glaſs Ink Stands; Sand and Sand Boxes; Pounce and Pounce Boxes; red and black Sealing Wax; red, black and variety of Wafers; Gold Leaf; Slates and Slate Pencils; red and black Lead do; Ivory Folders; red Tape; Quills; Indian Rubber; Bonnet Paſteboard, &c.

Merchants' Accompt Books ruled to any patern, and Book Binding, in all its various branches, executed with neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch.

Now on hand, a large aſſortment of Blank Books.

May 13, 1803.